

# THE CHRONICLE

Provincial Library  
Edmonton

VOL. VIII. NO. 44.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1915.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

## LAUT BROS.

### Steel Whiffletrees for Heavy Teaming.

#### Light, Strong & Everlasting.

Four Horse Lead Sets, three pieces,	per set	\$4.25
Neck-Yokes, 44 inch, each	-	2.00
Double-trees, 44	"	1.85
Single-trees, 28	"	1.00
" 34 "	"	1.35
" 36 "	"	1.50
Wagon Sets complete, 4 pieces, per set		6.50

We believe these to be the most serviceable Whiffletrees for heavy work that are made.

May we show them to you.

## Laut Brothers, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

### Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous

### GALT COAL

Hard Coal and Briquettes always  
on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying.  
Crossfield, Alberta

### HAVING PURCHASED

The Business of Mr. H. J. WIGGINS, we wish to assure the people of Crossfield and District that we will endeavour to give them such a service in the matter of Price and Quality that will meet with their approval.

We have

### Decided to Reduce Our Stock

and to do so in the shortest possible time, have made

### LARGE REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICE OF ALL LINES,

And hope to have the pleasure in supplying your wants

ELLIOTT & CO.

### Local and General

The Rev. T. E. Armstrong, B.A., of Carstairs, will preach at Rodney, Tan-y-Bryn and Crossfield, on Sunday next. Mr. Berry will preach the Missionary Anniversary Sermons at Carstairs.

Mrs. F. Purvis was a visitor to Calgary over last week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose were on a visit to friends at Calgary over last week end.

Mrs. McLeod was a visitor to Calgary Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Whist Drive and Dance on the evening of "Trafalgar Day" were a great success, clearing the decent sum of \$63.80 for the funds of the British Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Stevens, the Milliner, will be in Crossfield with a good showing of Hats and Trimmings, on Saturday October 30th. This is probably the last visit this season. If you need anything in Millinery or Childrens Coats or Combination Underwear see her on that date.

Good crop reports are still coming in. Mr. Hugh Wylie reports a good crop of wheat. This week J. Gunnelly shipped 825 bushels of No. 1 grade wheat off 17 acres, averaging 48½ bushels to the acre.

Patriotic Entertainment.—There is to be a Patriotic Entertainment given at the Abernethy School, on Friday Evening, November 12th. Everybody welcome. Come one, come all, and help warmly, cause.

Tax Payers of the Rural Municipality of Rosebud No. 280, are reminded that the penalty of \$1.00 per quarter section, for the non-payment of Hall Insurance Taxes, is placed against them if the same is not paid before November the first next.

E. S. McRory, Secy. Treas.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, Optician and Expert Eye Specialist, will again be at Carstairs, next Friday, November 5th, and at the Drug Store, Crossfield, on Saturday, Nov. 6th. Charges moderate.

"Jack O'Lantern."—It having come to the notice of the authorities that some of the boys in the village have been seen playing with matches and running about with improvised lanterns, made with cigar boxes, etc. Parents are hereby warned, that they will be held responsible, should any damage arise through the fault of their children. We would advise parents to put a stop to their boys getting hold of matches, as anyone can understand, a serious configuration might easily occur should one of these flimsy boxes get alight, and there is no telling what the result might be. Be warned in time.

"Please, mamma, can I go over and play with Jimmie Biggs?" "Why, Willie, of course you can't, you've got the mumps, and it's very catching!" "I know it. That's why I want to go over. Jimmie likes to stay home from school just as much as I do."

Call at the Chronicle Office and ask to see our new samples of private Greeting Cards for Christmas.

Farmers insure your Buildings in the Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co. A Company of the Farmers and for the Farmers only. Costs only about 35 cents a year for \$100 insurance.

Chas. Hultgren, Agent.

### The Difference

Kipling could take a worthless sheet of paper and write a poem, and make it worth \$10,000.

That's Genius.

There are some men who can write a few lines on a piece of paper and make it worth \$50,000,000.

That's Capital.

A ditch-digger works ten hours and handles several tons of earth for \$3.00.

That's Labour.

A woman can purchase a hat for \$2.75, but prefers to pay \$27.00.

That's Foolishness.

There are many concerns in the country who tell you they can serve you as well as your home merchant.

That's Nerve.

Everybody who is posted and want the best in Goods or Workmanship buy from us.

That's Common Sense.

### W. McRory & Sons,

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

### CROSSFIELD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION U.F.A.

THIS SPACE is retained for the use of Members of U.F.A. to Advertise anything they may want to Sell, have to Buy or Exchange.

It is hoped that liberal patronage will be given this space, and listings not later than Tuesday evening of each week handed to the Editor or A. A. Hall, Secretary.

To be Sold, or will Trade for Young Stock, 3 good Shorthorn Dairy Cows. Apply Wm. Brandon, 6 miles S. of Crossfield.

For Sale.—Large Size Parlor Heater, Art Garland, self-feeder. Apply John Morrison, Box 188.

Lost.—Eight Pigs, about 3 months old, from 3 miles north and 2 miles east of Crossfield. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the same give particulars to Jas. Wylie.

Wanted.—Horses and Cattle for Feed. Thos. Fitzgerald.

For Sale.—A few good Milk Cows, prices reasonable, also Lost, 1 yearling Heifer, branded  on right ribs. Brindle with white face.

For Sale.—One Sweep Feed Grinder. John Morrison.

Car Load of Salt will be in about the first week in November. Car of Apples on Track.

A few sacks of Shorts to be disposed of.

Free to Members of U.F.A.

A. A. HALL, Secretary.

### Don't Swear at the Cows, be Gentle! It Means More Milk !!!

I Sell Bran and Shorts Cheap.

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH.

TRY THE

### FARMERS' CASH STORE

Next to Post Office.

I Buy Butter, Eggs and Live Poultry.







## Only the Best Can Hope to Win

Minister of Munitions Makes Another and Most Urgent Appeal for War Material

That the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in the material and equipment of war and the allies to win must put forth all their strength is the statement made by the Canadian Minister of Munitions, in the presence of a speech containing his speeches since the outbreak of war entitled "Through the Year to Triumph."

"After 12 months of war," said Mr. Lloyd George, "my conviction is stronger than ever that our country could not have kept out of the war without imperilling its security and its honor. We could not have looked on cynically with indifference while the country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged, trodden under foot by our co-conspirators. If Britain's women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines, this nation would have insisted on calling the infamious empire to a stern reckoning."

"Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has clearly demonstrated that the system so regardless of good faith, honorable obligations and the elements of humanity which it constitutes a menace to civilization, the most sinister character, and despite the terrible cost of suppressing it, the only belief left of us is that demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed."

The fact that events also have shown that the might of the military clique has exceeded the gloomiest prognostications, provides an additional spur to the determination.

"Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in ultimate victory, always provided that the Allies can be relied upon. Their strength is it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. All these events have an overwhelming preponderance in favor of us, in that goes to the making of the equipment of armies, whether in men, money, or munition material and machinery, but this material has to be mobilized and utilized."

"It would be idle to pretend that the Allies are not the party that have seen that task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the allies realized in time the full strength of their resources, and had they been aware of what is more, had they realized their own strength and resource; and taken proper steps to organize them, today would have witnessed the final spectacle of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German legions with fire and scorched the German legions back across their frontier."

"With the resources of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the whole industrial world, at the disposal of the allies, the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority. In all probability the war will go on. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deep into France, Belgium and French soil. Poland is entirely German, and Lithuania is rapidly following. The Balkans are impregnable, falling like sand castles before the ruthless tide of Teutonic invasion."

"With what tide recede or be stamped? As soon as the allies are supplied with an abundance of war material."

M. Lloyd George says that he is recalling unpleasant facts to stir his countrymen to put forth their strength in aid of the situation. There has been great attention given to the prodigious efforts are being made to equip the armies, but adds the minister, "but our best can pull us through."

He asks: "Are we straining every nerve to make up the time lost? Are we getting the men we want to put into the firing line next year to enable us even to hold our own?" Does every man who can, whether by flight or growing marches understand clearly that ruin awaits him?

"How many people in this country fully apprehend to its full significance the Russian retreat? For over twelve months Russia, despite deficiencies in equipment, has held her own in spite of half the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces. It is realized that the Russian army has not made her contribution to the struggle for European freedom and that we cannot for months to come expect the same kind of help from Russia. Our armies who have heretofore received? Who to take the Russian place while the Russian armies are re-equipping? What is to carry on the war which has hitherto remained on Russian shoulders?"

"We cannot expect to sustain much heavier burdens than those she now bears with a quiet courage which has astonished and moved the world. She is going to stand alone into the fight. There is only British left. Is Britain prepared to fill up the gap, that will be created when Russia ceases to be a factor? Is she fully prepared to cope with all the possibilities of the next few months in Europe? What is to be done? Upon the answer will depend the liberties of Europe for many generations."

"We shrewd and sagacious observers told me that we were bound to judgment, the course pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of the war."

"If we are to prove able to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labor to supply our armies, how can we meet the financial regulations applicable to normal condi-

tions: if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war materials? If the circumstances when the need is clear to take the necessary steps that call forth the needed effort, how long does existence of vital decisions are postponed until too late? if we neglect to make ready for all probable event in a field of facts which give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of life without a care in sight, then I can see no hope at all."

"But if we sacrifice all we own and all we have, and if our preparations are marked by grim resolution and prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

### What Zeppelin Should Do

Marconi Says the Count Should Protest Before the World

The Italian inventor William Marconi gave the count an interview in the room he is staying in.

"I were Count Zeppelin," said Marconi, "and I protest loudly before the whole world that you are a scoundrel. You say as I saw Zeppelins used recently, my inventions killed innocent women and children. That is true. I do not know how many were killed, but if 50,000 were, all would be unchaste."

"They slaughtered unarmed war."

"The Germans might as well have slain wives and children in Berlin, so far as I am concerned."

Marconi paused a moment, and then shaped the desk with a terrible snap.

"Thank God, they can't kill with my invention. Count Zeppelin, who gave his life to airmanship, stands in a sorry position. He is a scoundrel. The pity of it for him alone, should stop this dirty, dirty work. I know the kaiser, and he won't order it stopped."

He was asked: "Have you met the kaiser?" He answered: "Yes ten years ago when I was staying in Rome. It ended in a quarrel. I told him the Germans stole my inventions, he said he had a right to a force."

Marconi added: "He forgot for one second that he is Emperor of Germany."

A hotel room in London at a hotel near Trafalgar Square. The censor permitted it to be cabled he was staying there. Many Americans are staying in the Trafalgar Square district.

### Stringing of Prime Butter

This is a slight shrinkage in prime butter, unless care is taken to have the wrappers, in which case the butter is wrapped in a moist paper in the package or carton. Under good conditions, it is estimated that a pound of prime butter will shrink one-fourth in the first seven days.

A two-pound print will shrink approximately one-half in weight.

Bulletin 365 of the Central Experiment Station states the following results as affecting the shrinkage of prime butter:

(a) The temperature of the place of storage; second, effect of the humidity of the atmosphere; third, effect of the length of time it is exposed to the air; fourth, the weight of the paper used for wrapping; fifth, effect of packing in cans; sixth, effect of storage in refrigerators or in cases, when the individual prints are set on shelves."

### Americans Know Canada

This country is so near Canada, and so thoroughly informed concerning the affairs of our neighbor across the border, that it has no doubt about the future of Canadian finances. They are doing their best to assist the principal cities of the Dominion since the war began, and they are well aware of the condition existing there.

Such facts explain the interest of the American government in the New York market. Americans are anxious. They do not have to rely upon second hand information about that country, —Cleveland Leader.

### Battenberg's Vindication

A mild sensation has been caused by the vindication of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was really responsible for the readiness of the British fleet when the great war began.

Those in the know have been well aware for some time that it was the Prince, with whom Mrs. Churchill was associated, who issued the orders to the Admiralty for the demobilization of the fleet which saved England from invasion.

He was greatly assisted in this by his contribution to the struggle for European freedom and that we cannot for months to come expect the same kind of help from Russia.

What he has heretofore received? Who to take the Russian place while the Russian armies are re-equipping? What is to carry on the war which has hitherto remained on Russian shoulders?"

"How many people in this country fully apprehend to its full significance the Russian retreat? For over twelve months Russia, despite deficiencies in equipment, has held her own in spite of half the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces. It is realized that the Russian army has not made her contribution to the struggle for European freedom and that we cannot for months to come expect the same kind of help from Russia.

What is to be done? Upon the answer will depend the liberties of Europe for many generations."

"We shrewd and sagacious observers told me that we were bound to judgment, the course pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of the war."

"If we are to prove able to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labor to supply our armies, how can we meet the financial regulations applicable to normal condi-

tions: if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war materials? If the circumstances when the need is clear to take the necessary steps that call forth the needed effort, how long does existence of vital decisions are postponed until too late? if we neglect to make ready for all probable event in a field of facts which give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of life without a care in sight, then I can see no hope at all."

"But if we sacrifice all we own and all we have, and if our preparations are marked by grim resolution and prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

### Dominion Estimate Of Wheat Crop

Total 209,929,000 Bushels and the Average Crop Yield is 23.7

In a bulletin issued, the census and statistic office publishes its annual estimate of the production of wheat in Canada. The crop (wheat, oats, rye, barley and flax seed), as well as a report of the condition of all field crops at the end of

The preliminary estimate of this wheat crop in Canada is a total of 209,929,000 bushels from 5,600,400 acres, representing an average yield of 23.7. The total is 147,559,867 bushels, or 91 per cent in excess of last year's yield. The total wheat crop in 1912 was 181,280,000 bushels, 77,122,800 bushels or 33 per cent in excess of the previous year. The total wheat crop in 1913 was 181,234,000 bushels, 68 per cent in excess of the annual average yield of 186,026,000 bushels for the year 1912. The total wheat crop for Canada for 1914 is estimated at 184,000,000 bushels from 5,600,400 acres, an average yield per acre of 24.2 bushels.

Of oats the total for 1915 is estimated at 488,000,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 26.2 bushels. This yield also constitutes records never previously attained for the Canadian wheat crop. The total wheat bushels from 140,953,000 acres is 56,165,000 bushels from 140,953,000 acres, an average per acre of 34.2 bushels.

For barley the total for 1915 is 23,865,000 bushels from 11,320,000 acres, and for flax seed 112,199,000 bushels from 909,600 acres, or 12.0 bushels per acre.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 155,233,000 bushels last year. In Alberta the total is 87,216,000 bushels, as compared with 87,216,000 bushels last year. Oats yield 303,651,000 bushels from 18,562,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.5 bushels.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 140,953,000 bushels as compared with 140,953,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 77,514,200 bushels. In Saskatchewan the total is 155,2



## It's good for little girls, too.

Everybody—  
young and old  
—loves the rich,  
delicious flavor of



## EDWARDSBURG "Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

It is a daily treat—the perfect sweet. Just what the children should have on Bread—costs far less than butter or preserves. Delicious with Hot Biscuits, and Batter Cakes. Gives a new delight to Baked Apples, Blan-Mange and Puddings. Makes the best Candy you ever tasted.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure Corn Syrup, not as pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand". Your Grocer has both Brands, in 2, 5, 10, and 20 pound tins—or can easily get them for you.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

### To Break Trade Monopoly

**Giant Factories to be Constructed in Italy to Eradicate German Monopoly**

Italy's determination not only to fight for its independence from England, but further to ensure industrial emancipation from Austro-German monopolies under the way becomes a task of the past in liberating itself in a colossal scheme, for the realization of which the first practical steps have already been taken.

Somewhere in Italy an enormous area of ground has been purchased very cheaply for \$400,000, on which it is proposed to construct immediately for the manufacture of munitions for the present war. The plants will be erected by some two hundred mills from all over Italy, at the end of the staff will comprise three thousand workmen. Once their temporary purpose is achieved the factories will be transferred to permanent bases for the production of chemicals and aniline dyes for which Italy has hitherto been almost entirely dependent upon Germany.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A young lady called one day on Rubinstein, the great pianist, who had come to her play. "What do you think I should do?" she asked when she had finished. "Get married," was Rubinstein's answer.

Teacher—What became of the children of Agamemnon?  
Pupil—I imagine they're dead by this time.

## REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had a severe inflammation and constipation, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was sick all day, was nervous, impatient, passed a sleepless night, and had neither strength nor energy. There were a few fevers and dread in my mind. I had cold sweats, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a pinc in my right side that was so severe that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and tonics, but they did not help me, and I never expected to get out of this trouble. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and certainly would have been in grave or in an awful state if that medicine had not saved me. Now I can work all day, eat anything I want, have no hot flushes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children, and husband are happy again. I am now completely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home!"—Mrs. JOHN H. R. F. D. I., Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 104

### Manure and Fertilizers

**Government Expert Gives Some Practical Advice on the Subject**

The division of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has issued a series of pamphlets series of circulars by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion chemist. This one, No. 1, "The Use of Manures and Fertilizers," and like all the work of the doctor, is at once exact and practical. The first section is devoted to the description of experiments at the central and other experimental farms, and the second is devoted to a summary and to advice on how the farmer can help himself fit the farm and profit the follower. Here are a few sentences that illustrate the value of the advice given by the counsel given by Dr. Shutt:

Barnyard manure is the most effective of fertilizers.

The higher the proportion of the manure the more valuable.

Use sufficient litter in the stable to avoid the accumulation of manure.

The amount of manure on a farm being insufficient, frequent light dressings are preferable instead of large amounts at longer intervals.

The manure is most advantageous applied for the root or corn crop in the fall.

Use sufficient litter in the stable to avoid the accumulation of manure.

Rational farming involves a rotation of crops.

Such, in brief, are a few of the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Shutt. He gets his report from the circular, application should be made for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**It Will Cure a Cold.**—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious complications. In England, especially, the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against all sorts of attacks. As soon as the inflammation begins it will stop the cough because it relieves all irritation in the throat. It will cure a cold.

What are you going to run—the man or the woman?—I know, I can tell you better at the end of the mile.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

**German Capitalists Hiding Their Gold**

German journals announce that the sum of \$250,000,000 in gold is still in German private hands.

The special correspondent of the Echo de Paris at Geneva, however, says that it is very likely that the majority of the capital is hidden in Scotland.

The country was trained in Scotland and is said to have been the only non-Scots force ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle.

What are you going to run—the man or the woman?—I know, I can tell you better at the end of the mile.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

**IS IT A COUGH?**

### Silage Makes Butter

**Superiority of Silage Over Dry Feed For Cows**

When clover hay is worth \$12 to \$15 a ton, silage easily has a food value of \$5 per ton. As a matter of fact, the experiment station has found that it is worth even more than this, but with feed at the prices which we must pay for them at present we may not get that much per ton. With a crop of fifty bushels of corn per acre, and a ton of silage per acre, we may consider that we have \$15 worth of feed. One acre of corn silage properly cut and properly packed will cost us \$10 and supply enough for a cow at the rate of forty pounds of silage daily for 500 days; five cows, the same time, will eat 120 bushels. At the same time it occupies less space than an equal amount of hay.

An experiment conducted at the Kitchener station shows the silage reduced the cost of producing butter fat from 30 cents to 21 cents. In other words, there was a saving of 33 cents per pound. The results in this case were of sufficient size to give reliable data and eliminate the individuality of the cows. The weight of the silage gave seven pounds more milk in the summer and 95.6 more in winter per head. At the same time the cost of dry feed was increased by 4.5 pounds in summer and 4.6 pounds in winter, while even more marred. The silaged cows gave 80 cents per month in the cost of feed.

At the Ohio station silage produced milk for 68 cents per 100 pounds and butter fat at 13 cents per pound. The grain ration produced milk at \$1.05 per 100 and butter fat for \$2.46 per 100.

The net profits were \$5.86 for the silage and \$2.46 for the dry feed. The cost of the silage was more than twice and one-half times that of the dry feed.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wort may be, it must yield to Holley's Corn Cure if used as directed.

**Newfoundland's Contingent**

An army administered by a committee of business men and carried free by mercantile transportation, without an armament, without a single general, colonel, or even lieutenant of its own appointment, such is the Newfoundland contingent sent to the little colony of Newfoundland to the cause of the empire. True, the army consists of 1,200 men, but compared with the population of the colony, the ratio is a very fair one, to a total of over 200,000 inhabitants.

Originally, according to P. T. McGrath, a highly newspaper man of the colony, who is in the Canadian government service, the committee set out to raise but 500 men, so that its contribution of 2,900 goes far beyond its original purpose.

The contingent was trained in Scotland and is said to have been the only non-Scots force ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle.

What are you going to run—the man or the woman?—I know, I can tell you better at the end of the mile.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

**Women Look Well When**

they escape the sallow skin, the pimplies, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

**Point Blank Aim**  
You come nearest to taking "point-blank" aim when you use the famous

## NITRO CLUB "Speed Shells"

Steel-lined—an exclusive Remington-U.M.C. feature. Higher compression—greater power—and straight-away drive. You take shorter lead—shorter twifit—hit harder—and get more birds. Crack-shots and sportsmen in every country are such friends of these "lightning" shells.

**For a Better Field-Bag—or a Clean Trap-Score**

Shorter spurs and the best Remington-U.M.C. Game Gun. The fastest combination in the field. Improves your gun and your score. Your dealer takes pride in displaying the Remington-U.M.C. Line.

**Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company**  
(Contractors to the British Indian and Colonial Government)  
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.



## Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimplies, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

## Clear The Complexion

The direction with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

**WANTED**  
In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta  
**AN ACTIVE HORSE SALESMAN**  
Apply to District Office of

## THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

**The Soldier After the War**

Many of our brave soldiers have come back from the devil. Theirs has been a sedentary life. War has literally been an avenue of escape for them. They have been away from the open air, has shown them the physical blessedness of constant muscular activity, held in their bodies the seed of health and strength, which they have suddenly torn to realize as by a secret-miraculous revelation. Its tiresomeness, its inadequacy, its inadequacy for the needs of a sedentary existence, perched upon an office stool. These men will never willingly go back to the life which they have been suddenly torn to realize as by a secret-miraculous revelation. Its tiresomeness, its inadequacy for the needs of a sound body. Either in the British Isles or in the Dominion they should be given opportunities. But they will not find them unless the war is properly prepared before the war comes to an end—London Times.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tract, which set the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. No better preparation for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

A man entered a famous restaurant and asked for coffee. After he had finished his repast he called the waiter and said: "Waiter, this coffee has a hole in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

grinned.

Visions of a handsome tip floated

before his mind's eye, and he rubbed

his hands gleefully.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

"Waiter, the customer, what is his

big point in this—it has no coffee in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite

surprised.

STUDIO OPEN EVENINGS.

# CROSSFIELD PHOTO STUDIO.

Portraiture

Interiors

Flashlights

Threshing and Farm Scenes

Developing, Printing &amp; Enlarging for Amateurs.

PHOTO POSTCARDS OF CROSSFIELD FOR SALE.

W. G. B. KILROE, Crossfield.

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,  
MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS**

And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

**ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd.  
CROSSFIELD.**

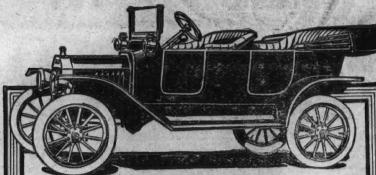
J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

# CROSSFIELD GARAGE

Machinery Repaired. Auto's Stored.  
Tyres Vulcanized. Presto Lite Tanks. Oil and Gas.

AUTO SUPPLIES. Goodyear TYRES.  
CEMENT AND PATCHES.

Situated South of Town, Next Door to Halliday and Co.'s Store.



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car  
Price \$530**

Its performance is bigger than its price. What any other motor car will do, the Ford will do—and more. Yet it is the lowest-priced real motor car on the market. Because our output is set this year at 40,000 cars, we are able to sell the dependable Ford at so low a price. The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$780; L.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlamps. Equipment does not exclude speedometer. Get particulars from

**LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Auctioneer,  
and Real Estate Agent, Airdrie.**



### Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I.O.O.F.

No. 42

Meets Every Wednesday Night in the Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.  
Villa Street between Wimborne.

A. JESSIMAN, A. W. GORDON,  
Fin. Sec'y. Rec. Sec'y.

### Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing January 1st, 1915, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council  
W. McIlroy, Sec.-Treas.

5-54

### Farmers Repair

#### Shop

Special Attention Given to

BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, Prop.

### The Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 per year in advance; or \$1.00 if not paid in advance.  
Published at the Chronicle office, at Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

#### RATES

Business locals 10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.  
Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line for first insertion; and 8 cents each subsequent insertion.

Commercial contract rates upon application.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., OCT. 20, 1915.

### John Nier Brought Up on a Charge of Perjury.

On Wednesday morning, at the Fire Hall, Crossfield, before Inspector Lindsay, of Red Deer, John Nier was charged with wilfully perjury, in swearing to a Statutory Declaration containing a list of articles he stated to have been destroyed in the fire, when his house was burned down.

Mr. Adams, Solicitor of Calgary, again appeared for Nier.

C. Holtzman gave evidence as to the reading over of the document to accused. He was not sure whether he asked Nier whether he understood the document read. Witness showed Nier where to sign it and he did so. Witness had signed documents before in his presence. It did not occur to witness to furnish accuséd with a copy of the document.

Miss Collings: She knew the accused.

She had been housekeeper for him from December, 1914, to 23rd August, 1915. She had a good knowledge of everything that was in the house. If there had been nine pair of 4-pint Hudson Bay blankets she would have seen them. There were six or eight quilts and eight feather pillows. There was a wood bedstead, it might have been oak; a dresser, hall stand and a small table, they were all the same colour. There was another wooden bedstead, the frame was an extension table. She thought there would be nine or ten chairs. She had never seen a goat skin robe, nor a cloth one. She had never seen pictures, nor books to the value of \$50, nor books to that amount. There was a trunk belonging to McMillan. She never saw a fancy hair brush, nor had she ever seen a dozen silver knives and forks or two dozen silver spoons, she had never seen any fancy clothes brushes. She had cleaned the house thoroughly while there. The only fruit there when she left was six quarts of rhubarb.

Questioned by Mr. Adams: She put down five or six seals of strawberries, all the fruit she had put down except the rhubarb, was eaten before she left. There were five or six dozen empty sealers, she did not remember how many there were of different sizes. There was a box in a closet off one of the bedrooms, she did not know what had been packed in it. There were some phonograph records in it, they were cylinder records. There were other things in the box. There were closets off other rooms that had boxes in them—with oddments in such as a bachelor would have. She had had the boxes in the kitchen and accused had gone through them with her, and she had tried to get without some of the things but accused would not let her destroy much of it. She could not call to mind a horsehair bridge. That was one place where it might have been, but her not see it. She never saw any photographs among the truck in the boxes. There were some boxes of medicines, etc., on a shelf in accused room. She never looked for any silver knives and forks. She could not say if he had them hidden away, which might have had.

C. Collington: Had lived at accused looking after his brother's cattle from 12th of May till 1st Sept., 1915. He had been in all the rooms in the house more than once. He never saw any Hudson Bay blankets. He did not know how many pillows there were. There were two sets of warm bedclothes. Can't say if they were solid oak. There were numerous round top chairs. He never saw a goat skin robe, he had seen a cloth one.

He had never seen books to the amount of \$50, nor pictures to a like amount. There was a trunk in his room that belonged to McMillan. After Miss Collings left there was one suitcase. He never saw a horse hair brush, nor silver knives and forks and spoons, nor two sets of fancy hair and clothes brushes. They might have been there without him seeing them. He did not know if the trunk was locked.

By Mr. Adams: Witness was away a few times for the night while there. He

### Alberta Trap-nest Egg Laying Competition Report.

The first Provincial egg laying contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Poultry Plant, University Grounds, S. Edmonton, Alta., from December 1st, 1914, to Sept. 30th, 1915.

Total Eggs laid from Dec. 1st, 1914, to Sept. 30th, 1915.

Class 1.—Non-weight varieties. Six birds to a pen.

Pen.	Owner.	Bred.	Eggs in September.	Total Eggs.
1	Mrs. Nel Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, r.c. B. Leghorn	77	225	225
2	Mr. B. Leghorn, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, r.c. B. Leghorn	100	250	250
3	Nel Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, r.c. B. Leghorn	55	89	89
4	J. Thompson, High River, Alta., s.c. Bl. Leghorn	89	874	874
5	G. C. Ewing, Lamont, Alberta, Buff Orpington	57	942	942
6	Hugh Jones, Hastings Street, Edmonton, a. Ised Doves	54	854	854
7	E. A. Quanz, Lamont, Alberta, Barred Rocks	82	615	615
8	J. Morrison, Crossfield, Alberta, r.c. W. Leghorn	77	764	764
9	T. W. Swallow, 216, Ross St., Edmonton, Buff Orpington	56	742	742
10	A. Walker, Shepard, Alberta, s.c. W. Leghorn	37	741	741
11	N. Northwood, 127-14th Ave., W. Calgary, White Doves	68	730	730
12	J. Scott, 839, Sinclair Street, Edmonton, s.c. B. Leghorn	49	712	712
13	E. Sililooe, 7th Street, Edmonton	73	664	664
14	J. C. Longmore, Yonge Street, Edmonton, r.c. Reds	74	670	670
15	Rhode I. Red Farm, S. Edmonton	56	625	625
16	R. E. McFadden, 301, Street, Edmonton, Buff Reds	28	598	598
17	E. E. Moffat, Crossfield, Alberta, Buff Orpington	50	566	566
18	Taylor's Poultry Farm, Box 1925, Edmonton, White Doves	31	461	461
19	H. H. Halford, 7th Street, Edmonton, s.c. Red	21	427	427

had a room that he called his. The only things he could speak of was what he saw while there. There was an ample supply of bedding. The cloth robes he saw might be worth \$8. He never saw seven beds made up at one time.

Corp. Birch: Stayed at Crossfield, Wed. to the 23rd, then planned to leave 23rd Oct. He went to search among the ruins, white there, to see if he could find the remains of any silver knives, forks or spoons mentioned in the document, but could not find any. All the remains he saw were a set of iron bedsteads. There was evidence of someone having been there before he got there. There was a rake there and evidence of its having been used. He had exonerated a search warrant previous to this one. He put in a list as to the articles found on the premises on this occasion. Some of the articles in this list were similar to those listed by the accused in the Statutory declaration as destroyed. Some of the articles were new. This list was made up by Detective Nicholson and witness checked it over. He had never been to the place prior to the fire to make an examination.

Detective Nicholson, of Edmonton: He along with Corp. Birch went to the premises of the accused premises and executed a search warrant. They took a list of the articles found there and afterwards made a type written copy of them that he gave to the Corporal, and which he has produced. That was on Thanksgiving day. He went over a part of the ruins, a part he should think had been in the kitchen, nothing had been disturbed then. Corp. Birch did not search over the ruins then. The buildings were totally destroyed except the foundations. He had never been there prior to that. He saw an old rake there at the time. Inspector Lindsay remanded accused to the Criminal court at Calgary.

If You have not Paid your Subscription for this year's Chronicle please call with it.

### Private Greeting Cards.

An Economical and Acceptable Christmas Greeting.

### CHRISTMAS and New Year Cards.

Call and look at this year's Samples.

Order yours before the rush, from \$1.25 upward.

Chronicle Office.